entomological specialists of the Department of Agriculture and the National Museum, Howard, Schwarz, Dyar, Knab, Heidemann, Ball, Green and Busck, and much of our knowledge of Trinidad insects is based on his material and his notes. The older members of our Society will remember Urich's genial personality from his visit in Washington in 1911, when he gave some talks on his froghopper work before the Society.

—A. B.

A NEW ERIOPHYID MITE FROM LEMON TREES (ACARINA : ERIOPHYIDAE).

By H. E. Ewing,

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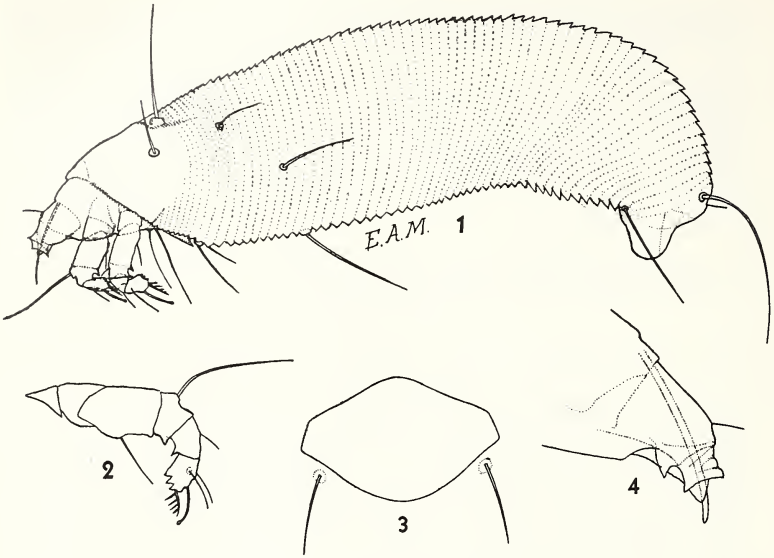
The new mite here described was first found and its injury first recognized by Howard Sheldon, entomologist in charge of pest control operations on the Limoneira Ranch, Ventura County, Southern California. Early observations on its habits were made by E. A. McGregor, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. He has furnished the writer with a drawing of the species and a photograph showing its injury to lemon trees. The latter consists of a deformation of the ends of the twigs, and is caused by the mites working in the buds. It will be described in detail by others.

This mite is a member of the family Eriophyidae, a group popularly known as the gall mites. It should be stated, however, that probably most of the species of this group do not produce true galls and many of them cause no malformation whatever. The species here considered is a member of the genus *Eriophyes*.

Eriophyes sheldoni, new species.

Body long, vermiform, for the most part cylindrical. Cephalothorax in side view arched above like a segment of a circle. Middle and lateral fields of shield narrow. Dorsal seta large, situated on low tubercle, in length equal to cephalothorax excluding palpi. Abdomen very long. Lateral seta inconspicuous, situated on a low tubercle and at about its length from anterior and dorsal margins of abdomen; caudal seta longest of all, in length about equal to greatest width of abdomen; accessory seta present, minute; ventral seta I more lateral than ventral in position, slightly longer than lateral seta; ventral seta II situated near median line, slightly longer than ventral seta I; ventral seta III situated near base of caudal lobe and extending for about one-half its length beyond apex of the latter. Caudal lobe broadly rounded posteriorly. Legs of medium length. Empodium of each tarsus with four pairs of barbs and surpassed by a slightly curved tarsal claw. Number of abdominal rings 60 to 70, counting those that are incomplete.

Total length of body, 0.131 mm.; height at base of abdomen, 0.036 mm.



Eriophyes sheldoni, new species; 1, profile view of female; 2, right Leg I, viewed from without; 3, genital plate and setae; 4, mouth parts, viewed laterally. Drawn by E. A. McGregor.

Type host.—Cultivated lemon tree.

Type locality.—Santa Paula, California.

Type slides.—U. S. N. M. no. 1276.

Described from many specimens taken from type host at type locality June 17, 1937, by E. A. McGregor and on the same host at the same place June 30, 1937, by A. M. Boyce, of the Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside, California.

Mr. Boyce reports that following the discovery of this mite in lemon buds a rather hasty survey of the wild plants in the same vicinity was made in an attempt to locate the source from which the infestation of lemon trees came. This resulted in the collection from a plant of the genus *Salvia* of an *Eriophyes* species, which has been forwarded to the writer for study. The specimens taken from *Salvia* differ from those taken on lemon trees in several minor points and very decidedly in the number of abdominal rings. In the species on *Salvia* there are from 45 to 50 abdominal rings, counting the incomplete ones, while in the species here described as new there are from 60 to 70 abdominal rings, counting the incomplete ones.